AMERICAN DENTISTRY.

PUBLISHED BY

THE AMERICAN DENTAL INSTITUTE,

LIMITED.

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The following is a list of some of the Staff of Gentlemen, who are in daily attendance at the American Dental Institute, Limited.

R. E. CLIFFORD, from New York College.

F. E. COE, from Boston College.

C. P. CURTIS, from Harvard University.

R. C. GAVERICK, from Pennsylvania University.

G. H. GERRY, from Harvard University.

S. G. HILL, from Iowa College.

H. M. HILLS, from Boston College.

J. R. HUNTLEY, from Pennsylvania University.

G. H. VEO, from Harvard University.

&c., &c., &c.

For first visit there is no necessity for appointment.

There is no fee for consultation.



The American Dental Institute

(LIMITED.)

(The advantages of the Institute have been so widely sought that it has been found necessary to make it into a Company in order to facilitate the furtherance of its objects and to meet the demands for its services. Attention is called to the names and qualifications of the gentlemen who have now associated themselves with the Institute and are in daily attendance there).

THIS Institute was established to render accessible to the British Public the advantage of genuine American Dentistry and the services of the best qualified and most skilful Dentists to be found in the American schools.

22501820465

The fees are as moderate as is consistent with finished workmanship and the highest operative skill.

The main objects for which the Institute has been founded may be summed up under the following heads:

To introduce all the latest and most efficacious improvements in dental art, by which America has obtained her admitted superiority in dentistry.

To carry out all the higher grades of dentistry as well as the ordinary branches of the art.

To prevent the ruthless extraction of teeth and stumps, and devote the necessary attention to saving them.

To restore to usefulness, by all the known methods, diseased teeth and roots, even when decayed beyond being filled.

To permanently fix artistic artificial teeth without plates. This new method, known as "the Crown, Bar, and Bridge system" is the perfection of cleanliness and comfort, and it avoids the dangers and discomforts of artificial teeth made with plates and wires.

To build up with gold and other materials, decayed teeth, restoring them to their natural form and usefulness, by methods that are regularly practised in America.

To cure teeth with abscesses, thus avoiding the necessity for extraction.

To undertake the treatment of diseases of the gums, to tighten loosened teeth (and thus prevent the breath becoming unpleasant, and health destroyed).

To supply artificial teeth that are artistically as well as scientifically made.

Instances of artistic artificial teeth are innumerable, but the following will explain what is meant.

Teeth are not made perfectly regular nor white, but slightly irregular. The noticeable regularity and suspicious perfection of artificial teeth ordinarily fixed are thus avoided, and where necessary, small fillings are placed in the artificial teeth so as to render them to all appearances natural.

By the conscientious application of the best skill and appliances, it is hoped to approach as near as possible the dentist's ideal, viz.: to obtain the maximum of success with the minimum of pain, discomfort, and expense.

This Institute has been fortunate in securing the services of Doctors of Dental Surgery who are acknowledged experts in the various branches of the science. Patients may therefore rely on receiving the most skilful attention and the advantage of the most advanced knowledge of dentistry.

The promoters were American enough to break through the ordinary English professional code of etiquette and apply direct to the public for support and recommendation, and the result has been that the Institute is being widely patronised, by the following patients, viz. :—

Those who are wise enough to avoid the ordinary advertising dentist. It is only reasonable to suppose that anyone who, after being in practice some time,

needs to advertise his own abilities cannot be a man successful enough to obtain the recommendation of his patients.*

By those who have heard of the general superiority of American dentistry.

By those who do not know any other respectable dentists to whom to apply for aid.

By those who are dissatisfied with their own dentists or the old-fashioned methods.

By nervous and sensitive patients, who dread the chance of pain or ill-treatment at the hands of unskilful or incompetent dentists.

By those educated and intelligent people who properly valuing their own

*As soon as this Institute is sufficiently well-known it will cease to advertise, and be satisfied with the recommendation it is daily receiving from those who patronize it.

teeth and the teeth of their children, wish for the best skill and experience, and the kindest treatment, without paying the highest fees.

Every possible precaution has been taken for the care and comfort of patients. Consulting rooms and surgeries have been fitted up with all the most approved appliances. The Doctors in attendance devote themselves solely to that branch of the Dental Art in which they have obtained their reputation as Specialists. By this division of labour it is found patients meet with immediate attention and are not subjected to the weary waiting and numberless visits that prove so large a part of the inconvenience of a visit to the Dentist. As a rule the more skilled the Dentist, the more protracted the waiting,

because he has to see patients for all kinds of dental ailments. By dividing the specialities, this is obviated and in urgent cases no appointment even is required as one of the operators is always disengaged to receive patients.

In cases where anæsthetics are needed, they are administered by a duly qualified English medical man, and the lady attendant is always present when anæsthetics are given to ladies.

A record of the details of each case is kept for future reference.

The great dental specialities which have been developed in America, and which this Institute will endeavour to make more widely known, are the methods known as "Crown, Bar, and Bridge-work," and "Contour Gold fillings." By means of these every

tooth or root of a tooth is utilized instead of being ruthlessly extracted as is too often the practice with the ordinary English dentist. Teeth or stumps are crowned with a gold cap, which enables them to be used as before, while it effectually prevents any progress of disease. Instead of the clumsy, dangerous, and uncleanly methods of making artificial teeth with wires, palates and plates, artificial teeth are fixed by Crown, Bar, and Bridge-work. From one tooth to a complete set can be fixed into the mouth without plates, if but two or three suitable teeth or stumps remain.

These new methods are not proportionately more expensive than the old ones, and, by the avoidance of the English credit system, and adoption of

strictly cash charges, a scale of fees has been fixed which will bring the latest result of dental science within the reach of those possessing only moderate means, but who care for cleanliness, comfort, elegance, and health. An estimate of the full charges is always given at the first visit, and for consultations no fee is charged. Special arrangements can be made for children placed regularly under the care of the Institute.

The hours of attendance are from 9 to 6 daily, and it is arranged that one doctor is always ready to see patients without previous appointment.

In deference to English custom, the privacy of the most refined dental practice is observed throughout the Institute.

BOGUS DIPLOMAS—A WARNING.

The acknowledged superiority of American Dentistry has led for some time to the sale of handsomely engraved spurious or *Bogus Diplomas.* Some of these have been sold to dentists, who hang them in their waiting rooms, and thereupon style themselves *Dr.*, and pretend to the knowledge owned by graduates of genuine American Colleges, conspicuously displaying their diplomas from such Colleges as "Winconsin," &c., which as a matter of fact do not exist. Such dentists, of course, pretend to far more knowledge than that owned by any properly qualified graduates, and moreover often claim to be the inventors of systems which they do not even properly understand or carry out. Instances are only too well known where Crown, Bar, and Bridge-work has been promised, and artificial teeth with very narrow plates have been palmed off on the patient instead. Teeth so fixed are more injurious than those with large plates, and the American Dental Institute feels called upon to draw attention to these frauds, both for the public good and to prevent genuine American Dentistry getting into bad repute in this country.

CROWN, BAR & BRIDGE-WORK, OR ARTIFICIAL TEETH, WITHOUT PLATES.

One of the greatest experts writes and explains the above system as follows:—

"Crown, Bar and Bridge-work is the most advanced method of permanently replacing lost teeth by artificial substitutes, so that in every way they represent the missing members, and whilst being the most artistic in appearance, do away with the necessity of a movable plate, that injures all other teeth and is objectionable in many ways. These new teeth imitate the natural organs in power of mastication and comfort, in

such a way that artificial teeth have never done before. When a back tooth is badly diseased the decayed portion is removed and the remaining part restored to health, then a cap of gold is made the same shape as the original tooth, which is placed over the decayed tooth and cemented there, thus restoring it to thorough usefulness, and by hermetically sealing the tooth preventing the chance of any further decay; for front teeth the same method is adopted, only instead of the crown being made entirely of gold, the front is made of porcelain, which so exactly imitates the other teeth that a professional expert can with difficulty detect it. To these crowns one or more teeth can be attached, so that if three or four teeth, or even only three or four suitable

roots remain, a perfect set of teeth can be fixed by these methods that in every way represent the former members, and are not mere clumsy and dangerous substitutes. For the past six years I have devoted nearly all my time to this branch of the dental science and each year I have been more convinced that there are no operations in Dentistry that have been so satisfactory to both dentist and patient as Crown, Bar and Bridge-work. Whilst the necessary discomfort to be borne by the patient to have artificial teeth adjusted in this way is not more than has to be suffered in the ordinary methods of having teeth filled and is more than compensated for by the perfect comfort obtained afterwards, with Crown, Bar and Bridge-work I have in six years

known of no case of failure, whereas had the same number of patients had artificial teeth fixed with plates, a certain percentage would, of course, have been partial failures, and the teeth would never become, so to speak, part of the mouth, and their presence entirely forgotten. It has been my fortunate privilege to fix teeth by Crown and Bridge-work for hundreds of patients who have previously worn plates, and they have all expresssd themselves as delighted with the immense advantages they have gained, by having teeth which are permanently fixed and perfectly cleanly, to say nothing of the comfort of discarding the old-fashioned plates."

Some of the advantages of this system are as follows :—

Perfect cleanliness—Every part of the mouth and artificial teeth can be reached by the tooth brush.

Firmness—These teeth cannot move in eating or speaking.

Voice and Taste not interfered with. —There being no plate of any kind.

Safety of other teeth.—No bands or wires to injure them.

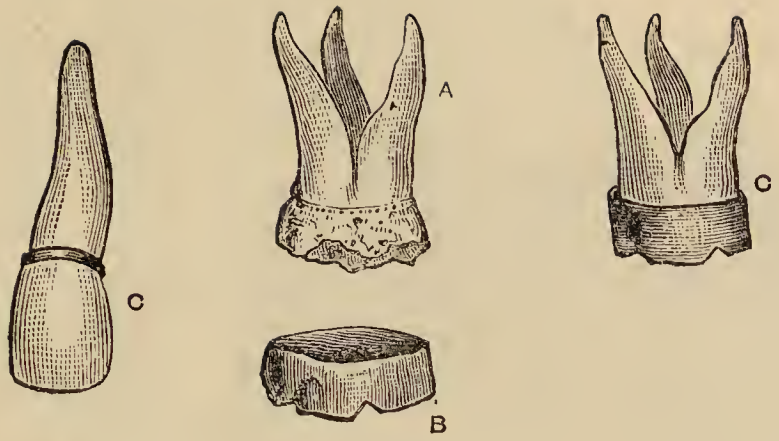
Perfect appearance.—Detection being almost impossible.

Absence of danger.—The teeth cannot become dislodged, swallowed, or lost.

Durability.—Teeth fixed by Crown and Bridge-work last longer than any other form of artificial teeth, and when the mouth alters new teeth are not required, as is the case with ordinary dentistry.

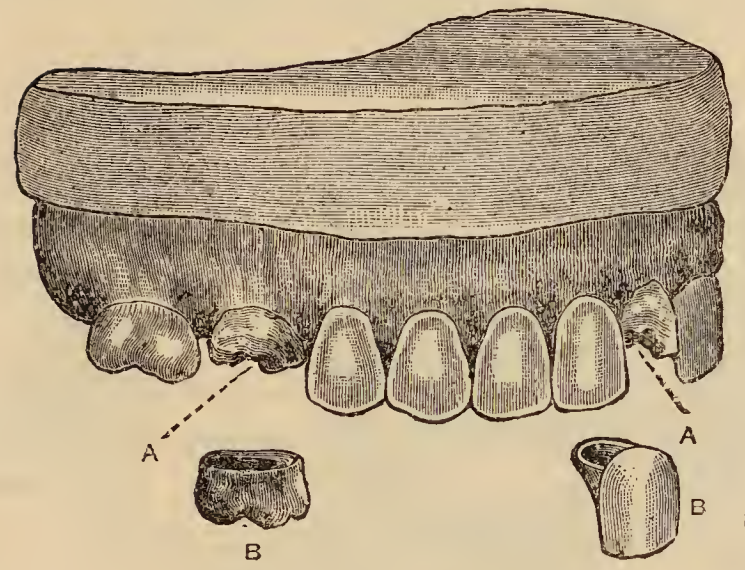
Perfect comfort—These teeth occupy exactly the same space as the natural ones.

Preservation of teeth and roots. —Crown-work prevents any further decay in the roots or teeth attended to. &c., &c.

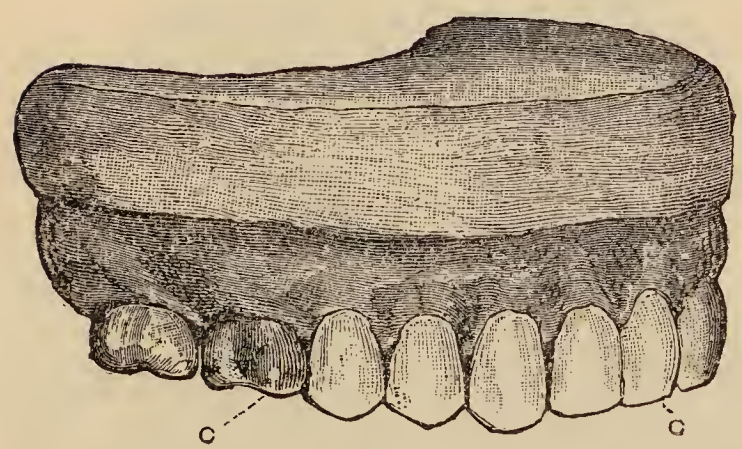


EXAMPLES OF SIMPLE CROWNS.

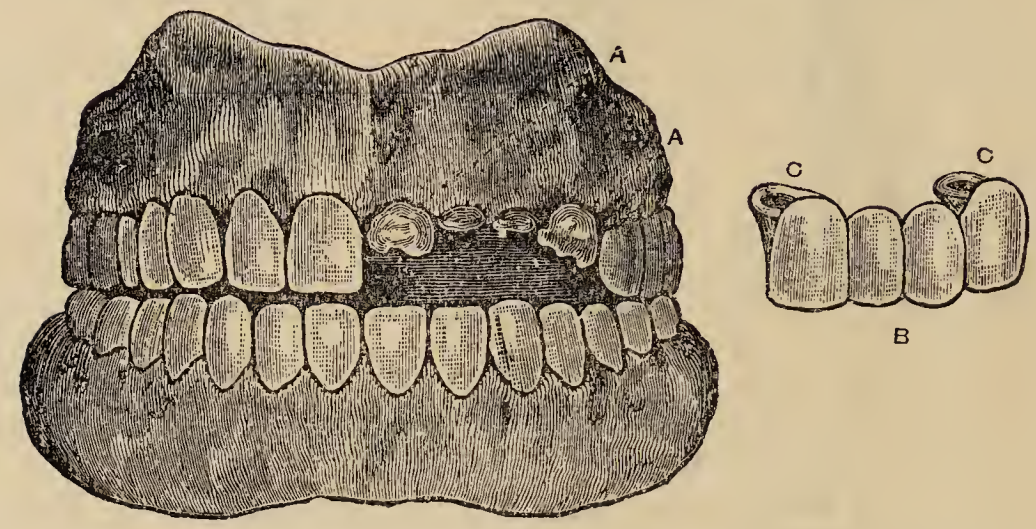
A. A. Decayed roots.
B. B. Crowns ready to be placed on.
C. C. Roots with Crowns fixed.



These diagrams showsimple Crowns as adjusted to the mouth.

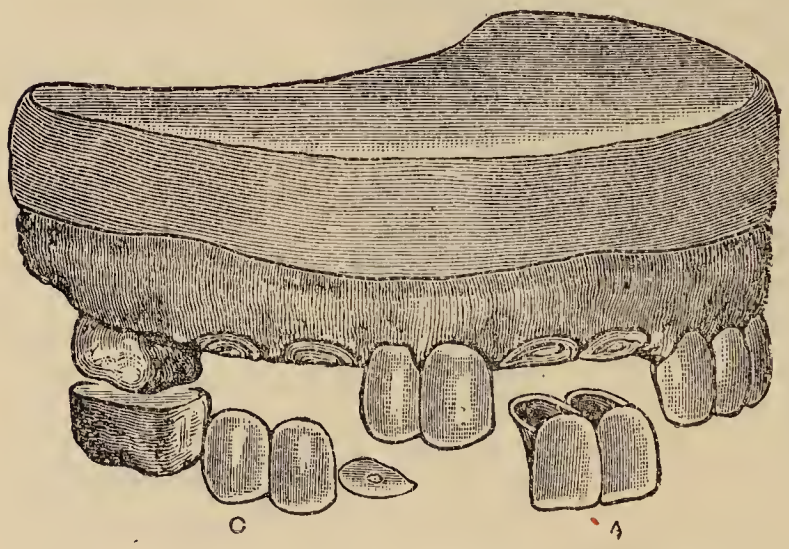


Examples of Compound Crown and Bridge Work.



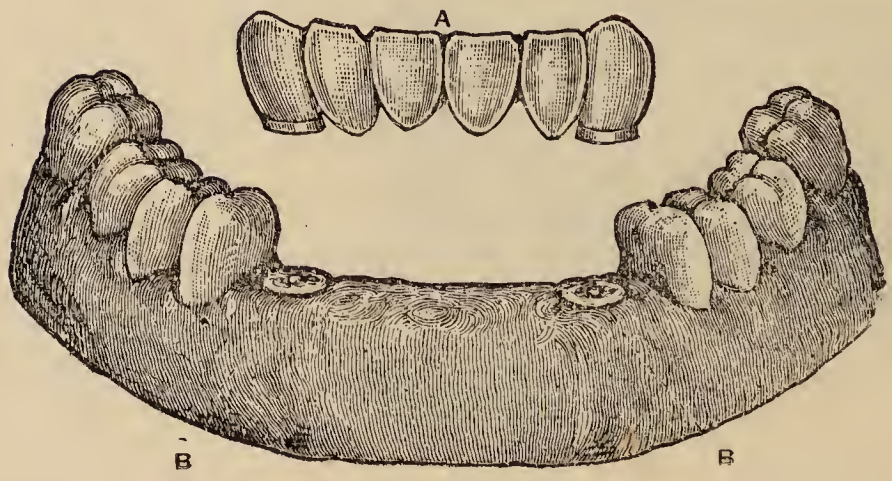
This diagram shows how four teeth can be fixed to two decayed roots.

A. A. are decayed roots to which the Bridge B. is fixed by mean. of the Crowns C. C., which are cemented to the roots A. A.

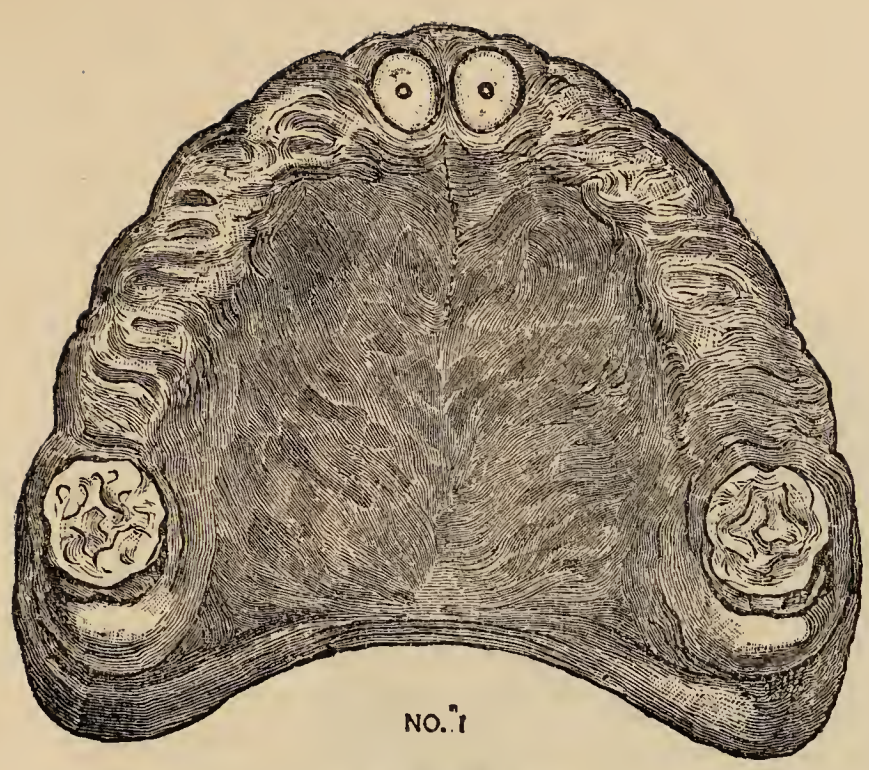


A. shows two Crowns ready to be fastened to very badly decayed roots B. B.

C. shows a Bridge to replace two teeth where no roots remain.



A Bridge of six teeth A., fastened to two roots B. B.



NO. 1

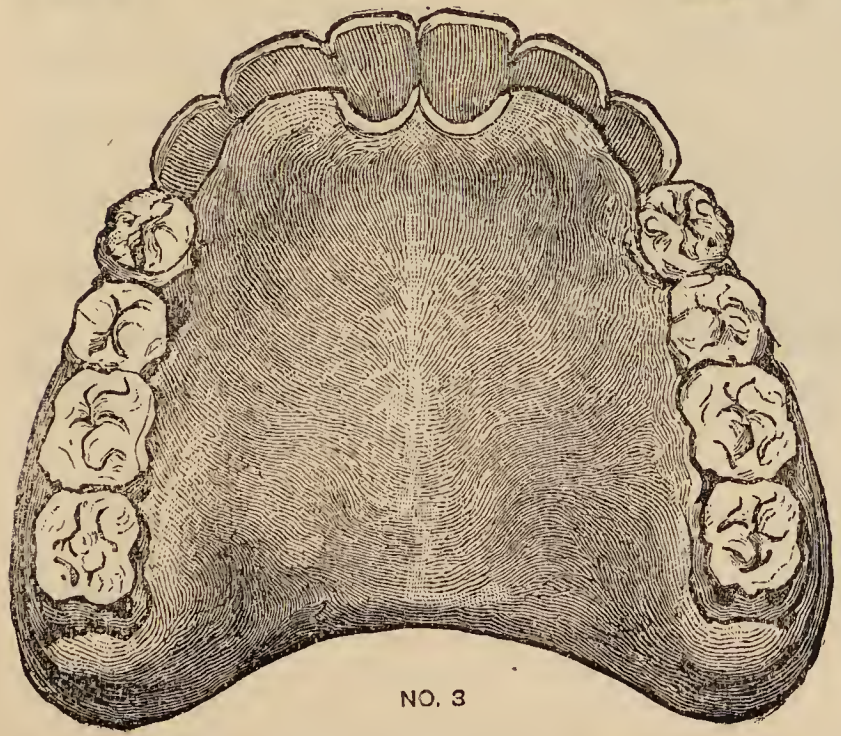
These diagrams show a completesetof teeth as fixed to four roots.



NO.2

Diagram No.1 shows the mouth before teeth are fixed

Diagram No.2 shows the Bridge.



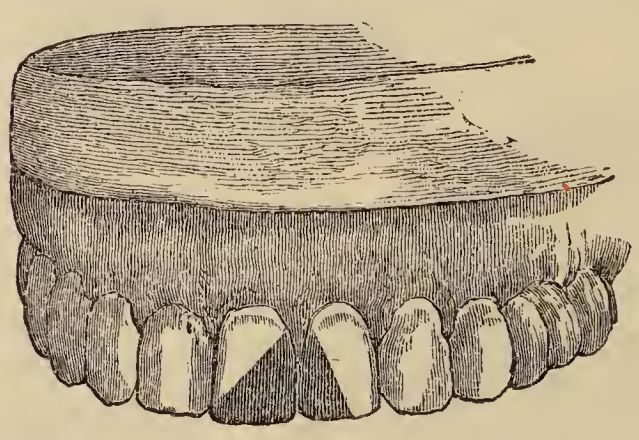
NO. 3

Diagram No.3 shows the mouth with Bridge fixed.



This diagram shows a mouth repaired by Gold fillings, which will last for very many years if properly attended to.

The dark portions of the front teeth show extent of decay. This can be built up either with Gold, a common practice in America, or it can be replaced with Porcelain the exact color of the teeth. These operations are painless, and very durable. The diagram is intended to show the extent of decayed tooth substance that can be satisfactorily replaced.



CONTOUR GOLD FILLINGS.

With regard to teeth that are not badly enough decayed, to warrant their being Crowned, they can and should be filled with hard gold. Their original contour or shape should be reproduced, spaces between them got rid of in order that particles of food cannot lodge between the teeth and produce further mischief. Every small cavity should at once be filled, the smaller the cavity the less the chance of decay again commencing, and the more simple and effective the operation for their filling. Front teeth filled with gold permanently resist the inroad of decay, and when these fillings are inserted artistically, very rarely is the smallest portion visible. Back teeth should also be built with gold or else

Crowned. In order to give some idea of what can be done with gold, diagrams of decayed teeth and gold fillings are given herewith, showing how much missing tooth structure, it is possible to rebuild with gold, rendering every tooth as sound as it was before it decayed, and refuting the ordinary dentist's opinion as to many teeth being too badly decayed to have gold put into them.

REASONS WHY GOLD IS BETTER THAN ANY OTHER MATERIAL FOR FILLING TEETH. The other stoppings usually employed are either white cements, gutta percha, or amalgams. No cement has yet been discovered that is not more or less soluble in saliva, therefore it becomes dissolved in the mouth, the edges of the cavity soon get exposed, and decay

recommences, to say nothing of the fact that these fillings are not hard enough to long resist the wear of mastication, or the friction of the tooth brush. Gutta percha, properly made, mixed with ground glass and properly applied, is really a good filling in certain cavities. It is useful where neither mastication nor tooth brush can touch it, but it will not resist the wear of either, and for many reasons it is only suitable in a few cases, except for temporary purposes. Amalgams are mixtures of various metals with mercury, and whilst hardening by a chemical combination they either shrink or expand. If they expanded they would burst the tooth, so they are made just to shrink, and however carefully applied the edge of the amalgam shrinks from the

sides of the cavity, and leaves space for decay again to commence. Further, the oxide of mercury, or silver or copper in the amalgam stoppings, always discolors the tooth. Again, all these stoppings are only strong enough to hold in the tooth and are not like gold able to protect any weak edge. These fillings take hours to really harden, and often get injured or moved before they are properly set. Gold, however, is placed in its right position and hardened there. Each piece is welded to previous pieces and the entire mass is hardened and finished there and then. It can be carried over the weakest edges and will frame in a tooth and protect it for years, no alteration taking place after it is once finished.

Gold fillings are works of art of the highest description, and cannot be properly inserted except by one who has for many years made a special study of, and has had great experience in this branch, whereas any cement filling, can be put in by the merest tyro. Hence the advantages gained by consulting specialists in this particular branch.

The late Dr. MARSHALL H. WEBB, one of the most eminent American Dentists, in his "Notes on Operative Dentistry," writes as follows :—

The following ten articles are given as indicating some of the principles which ought to guide all operators in the filling of teeth :—

I.—Gold, *properly used*, is the *best* known material for the permanent preservation of the teeth.

II.—With restoration of Contour so complete as to keep the margins of enamel free from contact with the tooth adjoining, extension of decay is prevented.

III.—Failure in operations is mainly due to the gold not being packed closely against the dentine and enamel at every part, allowing fluids to enter

at such part and further decay to take place. The failure of a filling therefore is mainly due to the incompatibility of the operator with his work.

IV.—A cavity that can be satisfactorily filled with anything is worth filling with gold. The Contour of any tooth can be restored with gold if the operator has the ability to properly apply the rubber dam and perform the operation.

V.—Skilful operators first see that the parts are in healthy condition, and then so perform operations with gold as to prevent further decay, or they fill with oxy-chloride of zinc to avoid shock from dangers of temperature and cover with gold.

VI.—A filling material may be the best that is known for the tooth *and*

yet leak badly, because of defective manipulation, but to save the tooth that best material, gold, must be so inserted as to prevent leakage.

VII.—Gutta-percha, *properly used*, is a good filling material, but it serves a temporary purpose only except where there is no friction from mastication, from the free use of brush and powder, or from floss silk, when it may prevent decay for several years.

VIII.—A good gutta-percha filling, in its proper place, is better than a poor gold one, and better than any other material inserted in a careless and imperfect manner.

IX.—The excellence of amalgam *per se* consists only in enabling an operator to fill a cavity with it where he might otherwise resort to extraction

(amalgam shrinks and fluids penetrate between it and the enamel, which becomes fractured little by little, oxidation takes place, and while slightly retarding decay the oxide discolours tissue especially the dentine in the teeth of young persons and the filling presents an unsightly appearance).

X.—The use of plastic filling materials does not tend to the exercise of that care and the devolepment of that skill which are necessary for the successful practice of that dentistry which has for its standard of excellence ability to make *good* gold fillings; an operator with such ability can not only perform operations with gold so as to save teeth, but he can insert any other material better than one who has not the ability to make gold fillings.

TESTIMONIALS.

(The Institute has received scores of letters, thanking the doctors for the treatment accorded to patients. A few selections are here made and the originals can be seen on application. It affords much pleasure to show them so as to prevent the notion that under cover of the necessity for witholding names from published communications, spurious concoctions are issued as genuine testimonials. It will be taken as a favour therefore, if patients ask to see the originals of these and many more testimonials that have been sent us by *bona fide* patients.)

From His Grace the Bishop of

April 26, 1888.

Dr. has done some very difficult dentistry for me with great skill and perfect success. I entertain a high opinion of his professional ability.

(Signed)

South Kensington,
Jan. 20th, 1887.

Dear Sir,

The work you and your coadjutors have done for me is very skilful and satisfactory. I could not have imagined so much could be done with so little pain or discomfort, and I wish you all every success in your profession.

Yours truly,
(Signed) F.J.W.

P.S.—You can make use of me as a reference if you require one.

North Wales,
Jan. 4th, 1887.

Mrs. B. presents her compliments, and begs to say that the work done to her teeth is perfectly satisfactory and she has never been so comfortable before.

Dublin,
Nov. 29th, 1886.

My Dear Sir,

The work you did for my sister continues most satisfactory, and we both fully appreciate your talent. We hope to be in London about April, or early in May, and will have the pleasure of calling to see you.

(Signed) L.M.

Kensington, W.,
Feb. 15th, 1887.

Captain S. will be most happy to reply to any one who may apply to him in regard to the efficiency of the work accomplished for him by the "American Dental Institute."

Cavendish Square,

Sep. 2nd, 1887.

Dear Dr. C.,

I feel I must send you a line thanking you for your kindness, and also for the good work you have turned out for me.

Yours very faithfully,

(Signed) A.S

Dartmouth,

Jan. 20th, 1887.

Dear Sir,

I am extremely sorry I could not find time to see you before leaving. I have, however, very great pleasure in informing you that my mouth is in splendid condition and that I did not

feel the slightest pain or inconvenience the day after the case was put in. I am so pleased with your work that I will seize every opportunity of recommending patients to you. Hoping you are well, with best wishes.

I remain, yours faithfully,

(Signed) J.M.

South Kensington.

Dear Dr. ,

I am glad to tell you I have worn your work since Saturday, and really should not know there was anything in my mouth; it is perfectly comfortable.

Believe me, yours faithfully,

(Signed) L L

H.M.S. *Agincourt*,

Jan. 31, 1888.

Dear Sir,

.

The work done for me has been most effective, enabling me to masticate in comfort without any inconvenience which with movable plates I invariably did experience.

Yours truly,

(Signed)

Rear Admiral.

Finsbury Square, E.C.,

Feb. 4, 1888.

My dear Sir,

I am extremely obliged to yourself and your colleagues for the skilful and artistic way in which you have attended to my wife and son.

I observe that your method amounts to what is practically a normal restoration of the teeth, thus relieving the patient from the dangers, discomfort, and injury to the palate attendant on artificial teeth merely held in position temporarily by plates.

I am a specialist for diseases of the throat and ear, and I shall always be at the service of yourself or friends for anything within my sphere.

Yours truly,

(Signed)

M.D. Lond.

Hants,

Jan. 20, 1888.

.

Please convey through Dr. C..... my best thanks to Drs. H. & G. for the

splendid way in which my teeth have been done. They are most comfortable and indeed are precisely the same as the originals. There is no doubt in my mind that when there is a root left your system of covering far excels any other method of replacing the lost part. I show my mouth whenever I get a chance and strongly recommend my friends to call on you without delay.

Yours truly,
(Signed) M . . . B

Hanover Gate, N.W.

Dear Sir,

The work done for me last year at your Institute has so much pleased me that I can do no other than call it the very highest skill in dentistry, and I

take every opportunity of recommending your really marvellous work to my friends.

Believe me, dear sir, yours truly,

(Signed) G... D. L...

Berkeley Square, S.W.
Jan. 30th, 1887,

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to enclose you a cheque for..... I am not quite sure whether it was or, but I send you the larger sum, as I fully appreciate your kind attention and skill.

(Signed) A..... L.....

Bishops' Road, W.

Sir,

I have much pleasure in recording my testimony to the skilful and efficient manner in which the dental art is

practised at the American Dental Institute. The gold crown which was cemented on a molar stump of mine has afforded me the greatest satisfaction and comfort. It has exempted me from the torture of extraction, it has relieved me from the excruciating pain I formerly experienced, and it has enabled me to masticate perfectly on that side of the jaw, a process which formerly occasioned intense suffering.

I am, yours truly,
(Signed) E..... C.....,
Surgeon-major.

Southsea,
Friday.

Dear Dr. C.....,

You will like to know my motner's opinion with regard to the latest im-

provements in American dentistry, and I am glad to be able to assure you of her entire satisfaction. Personally, I thank you very much for your great kindness and consideration during the time I was in your hands, and shall feel fully justified in recommending the American Dental Institute on every occasion. I will not fail to report myself on my return to town, in the meanwhile my mouth is most comfortable and for that fact alone I am your grateful debtor, without mentioning improved appearance.

Believe me, yours sincerely,

(Signed) E. . . . M. . . .

Jermyn Street, W.,

Dec., 1887.

Lady F. presents her compliments to Dr. . . . and encloses a cheque, amount

of her account for professional attendance. Lady F . . takes this opportunity of saying she is much pleased with her first experience of the Dental Institute and has recommended it to friends and will certainly do so when she returns home.

. . . Vicarage,

Dear Dr. , March 10, 1888.

I am happy to say that with one small exception your treatment of my case has been successful beyond my most sanguine expectations. That exception is the tooth which is still susceptible to heat and cold. With the others I have never had a moment's pain or uneasiness. With kind regards,

Believe me,

Very faithfully yours,

(Signed) (Rev.) G . . . F . . .

Dashwood House,
March 20, 1888.

To Dr. H . . ., 44, Finsbury Square, E.C.

Dear Dr.,

It is a month since you completed the undertaking which you entered upon to furnish me with as good dental power as I had originally, and I am anxious to tell you thatyou have so faithfully carried out what you undertook that I think it would be impossible to improve on your work. Not only is the mastication easy and complete, but the comfort in the mouth such that I am hardly aware I have not still all my own teeth. I only regret I did not know sooner of the American Dental Institute. It will afford me pleasure to make it known wherever I can. I should also like to testify to the skilful manner in which you apply the system of the Institute,

my visit to you having been rendered thereby more agreeable than I anticipated. With best wishes,

I remain, yours very truly,

(Signed) C.P.T.

Croydon,

Dear Sir, Oct. 9, 1887.

I am happy to say that the result of your treatment appears to be eminently satisfactory. I shall always be thankful that I went to your Institute instead of to a tooth-drawing dentist.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) P.S.

London, E.C.,

Dear Sir, May 14th, 1888.

I have genuine pleasure in adding my testimony as regards your great professional skill in saving my teeth.

Before consulting you, I had submitted them to the inspection of two different dental surgeons in London, who both informed me that it would be necessary to have the defective teeth removed, and artificial ones substituted, but through your improved system I have been enabled to retain my natural teeth. The Crown and Bridge-work has restored their original power, and now afford me comfort and ease that I have not enjoyed for a long time.

I am, dear sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) J.M.C.



RULES

OF THE

AMERICAN DENTAL INSTITUTE, Limited.

1. No fee is charged for consultation.

2. Every patient is informed beforehand what the fee for the complete operation or attendance will be.

3. All fees are paid at the time, no credit of any kind is given.

4. Fees for artificial teeth are paid when they are fitted to the mouth, and any subsequent attenances or alterations are made without charge.

5. Unless previous notice be sent a fee will be charged for time wasted when appointments are not kept.

6. The lady attendant is always present when laughing gas or any other anæsthetic is administered to lady patients.

7. The names and addresses of patients to be given only to the Secretary, to whom all fees are paid.

8. The Doctors in attendance are all graduates of recognized American Colleges.

9. One Doctor is always ready to attend patients without appointments.

10. Patients will receive periodical notice when it is advisable to again have their teeth examined.

11. The privacy of the most refined dental practice is observed throughout the Institute.

12. Hours of attendance at each address 9 a.m. till 6 p.m. daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted).

13. One Doctor undertakes visiting invalids and those unable to attend at the Institute (for particulars as to fees apply to the Secretary).

Extracts from a leading article on American Dentistry, DAILY TELEGRAPH, *London, of April 16, 1888.*

"That particular branch of surgical art known as Dentistry has, indeed, of late years attained many developments of an extraordinary and highly noteworthy character, especially in the United States, where its study has been pursued with exceptional assiduity. American Dentists enjoy a world-wide renown for expertness and success in the practice of their profession. . . More than one American dentist has been admitted to the confidence and friendship of European monarchs and received conspicuous marks of Imperial and Royal favour. . . As a rule they (graduates of one or another American Dental College) are men of liberal edu-

cation and polished manners. Their curative feats frequently border on the marvellous, for they rarely resort to extraction, except in extreme cases of decay or accidental injury, but excel in the repair of damaged teeth and in the treatment of diseases affecting the human jaw and its ivory armament. The main object steadfastly kept in view by American Dentistry appears to be the conservation of the masticating apparatus bestowed upon us by Nature. Only when that apparatus falls into a condition rendering it practically worthless for the purpose it was originally intended to fulfil, does the dental-surgeon of to-day reluctantly consent to its removal, being of opinion that the worst way of dealing with a tooth is to pull it out? . . . They (American dentists) are past masters in the art of stopping, fixing loose teeth, removing injurious growths from their roots, destroying nerves, and even extracting faulty teeth, remedying

their defects, and replacing them in the jaw with such treatment of the gum as fully reinstates them in their pristine efficiency. . . the initiative in the majority of such surprising innovations being due, it is generally admitted, to the fertility of transatlantic inventiveness. . . People . . will assuredly adopt the inplanting process by which their jaws will be as permanently and ornamentally refitted as though Providence had vouchsafed to them a third spontaneous growth of sound, natural teeth. . . So that the only obstacle, no matter at what age, to taking a new start in life, so far as one's masticating mechanism is concerned, will be a pecuniary one."

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AMERICAN LOTION for hardening gums, and keeping breath sweet. Small bottle, 2s. 6d.; large bottle, 5s.

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	1 minute.	Sterile.	Innumerable Colonies.
	2 minutes.	Sterile.	Half as many Colonies.
	5 minutes.	Sterile.	About 100 Cols.
1 %	10 minutes.	Sterile.	Innumerable Colonies.
	1 hour.	Sterile.	Innumerable Colonies.
	24 hours.	Sterile	Considerably less about 7000 Colonies.
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Jeyes' Fluid is invaluable for *Medical and Surgical* uses, being non-poisonous and non-corrosive. As a *Hæmostatic and Healing* preparation it has been used with great advantage for *washing out wounds.*

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